General Wood espoused his cause. The Filipino members of the Council of State dramatically presented their resignations. They were immediately accepted by the Governor-General.

Later, the dispute reached a legal head in the Board of Control Cases which concerned the question of the authority respectively of the Governor-General and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. I remember those cases distinctly, for I was assigned to write the opinion for the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, and had to resolve the contentions of the American Chief Executive on the one hand and of the Filipino leaders on the other hand. In so doing I had to forget the personal equation entirely, for both General Wood and President Quezon happened to be my intimate friends. In view of the wording of the Organic Act and of a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in an analogous case, it became my plain duty to decide in favor of the Governor-General. The United States Supreme Court sustained the decision of the Philippine Supreme Court. Still the controversy persisted until General Wood was dead and President Quezon was ill.

As this is written, I presume that even the bitterest foes of Governor-General Wood would concede that he gave loyal and disinterested service to the Philippines, and that he deserved the tribute of Lord Cromer as the man best fitted to untangle the problems of a colony or possession.

It remains to be said that a sharp contrast as to the conception of the powers of the Governor-General

was afforded during the administrations of Governor-General Harrison and Governor-General Wood. Governor-General Harrison believed in living up to the spirit of the Organic Act and leaned heavily on the advice of the Filipino leaders. Governor-General Wood, on the contrary, believed in exercising all the powers which the Organic Act vested in the Governor-General, and in personally seeing to it that there was an effective administration of governmental affairs. As an illus-